HEAVY SWINDLE

By the Boston System of Mrs. Howe a Banker Gets Away with Twenty Million Francs.

HOW THE RUSSIANS TREAT JEWS.

A Lurid Tale of Terror by the St. Petersburg Correspondent of the London Telegraph.

ITALY'S NEW PREMIER.

The Powers Trying to Settle down to Changed Foreign Relations.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Panis, Feb. 10, 1891 .- A decided sensation has been caused in financial circles here by the disappearance of a well known banker, who is known o have left debts to the amount of 20,000,000 francs behind him and who may have committed suicide. The banker's name is M. Victor Mace, and his anancial establishment, a private bank, was located in the Rue Cadet. M. Mace, who seemed to have been well known in the world of finance previous to ovening the bank in the Rue Cadet some five years ago, began business there by offering to pay high interest for deposits, this interest in many cases averaging ten per cent monthly, or 120 per cent a year. He sent out pile upon pile of circulars in Paris and throughout the provinces, and fitted up his offices in a nest but very elegant style. Everything about the establishment seemed to breathe an air of wealth and refinement, luxury and solidity. In addition M. Mace was a gentleman of the most pleasant address, a perfect conversationalist, and a good judge of men and women. His plausible offers, strict punctuality in fulfilling all business engagements and the prompt manner in which he paid the high interest promised on all deposits gradually drew to the Mace Bank a numerous elientèle. In fact, such was the success which eventually attended the efforts of the enterprising financier that at the time of his disappearance from this city it was estimated that he had the names of fully twenty thousand de

ositors on his books. THE OLD, OLD STORY. For some time past, however, rumors in regard M. Mace have been circulating in many direc-ons. Not that this was anything new, for seval of his clients who had consulted well known nkers as to M. Mace's ability to continue paying per cent per month on deposits for any great oth of time received far from encouraging re-Is. In some instances these adverse criticisms w, repeated o M. Mace, but he would shrug his shiders, smis in a pitying, forgiving kind of magr and gntly intimate that the derogatory remain were smply caused by business jealousy. And, ange totay, this seemed to be the general opinion his tusting clients. M. Mace explained his abiy to pa the unusually high rate of interest by I ting tht he had secret means of obtaining relia, "tip! as to what was going on in the financial orld ad especially as to future events. This, he simedenabled him to take advantage of many tance transactions and make large

On Fridayumbers of M. Maco's clients, alarmed by th rumors, called at his banking house in the Cadet and were put off by the clorks with thual stereotyped excuses. On Saturday, howevhe deluded depositors were not to be beaten They literally besieged the bank in large num; and were reinforced by crowds of people whre attracted to the spot in the hope of seeinmething exciting. A strong force of police was for, and, by vigorous measures, the officers sithe bank from being wrecked by the then thonly maddened depositors. Finally these to-day produced a letter from

M. Mace, whchereabouts seem to be unknown to even his rintimate friends. In this letter Mace announthat he intends to commit suimoney that ins to him, 1,000,000f., deposited in the Credibnuais. A hasty examination of M. Mace's acts shows that he owes at least 20,000,000f, to deluded people who have been trusting to hih rate of interest. Few people believe thatface ever had any intention of

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ROBERAY HAMILTON'S WATCH.

IT IS COMPLY IDENTIFIED AT PAU BY HIS IEND, MR. GREEN.

[BY THE CORCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Henauropean edition publishes to-day the followirted

Pau, Fe), 1891.-Mr. Green, having seen and tighly inspected the watch found on the bodposed to be that of Robert Ray

THEWS IN RUSSIA.

TERRIBLE ; OF THE CHURL CZAR BY THE LONDOLEGRAPH'S CORRESPONDENT.

BLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, D, 1891 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent e Daily Telegraph of this city tele- loudly applauded. graphs froPetersburg important facts in connection we possible result of the return by memorial for of the unfortunate, suffering

The errident wires:-"British sympathy has agger the Jows' hard lot, which was allaws. Whe the statutes were inapplicable man to rece thom. The Jews bitterly regret | not to hold any further communication, direct or the itish a meaning but injudicious zeal which hexaspend instead of soothing the Russian The ily severities practiced against the to the ily severities practice and children dies of maending men, women and children

nerediband wonton. Russia's reply to the d Mayor respectful petition consists of secret salars overing her officials to rigorously addister theanti-Semitic laws, and to supply the al deficient by their own decisions, harmon the the government's intolerant spirit. The that he will not seek a re-election, as he is absorbed les, after the rebellion of 1864 were less cruelly id less inhumanely treated than the Jows after the ondon indignation meeting.

HOW REBREW CONSCRIPTS ARE TERATED. General Gurko, Governor of Warsaw, has issued circular regulating how Jewish recruits are to be rought for medical inspection. The through the wrstched lives they are forced to live, are physically degenerate, and become a most striking embodiment of human life continuing in spite of gradual decay of the vital functions. The majority of the Jewish recruits are found to be untit for service. In the event of Christians being found unfit to perform the duties of a soldier they are sent home, and are finally released from

other hand, are worried to death. They

a period of three years to be recalled at any moment on the suspicion of malingering. The recruit, consequently, returns to his home, hundreds of miles away, resumes his occupation, and a month later is suddenly ordered to reappear for medical examination. This process is repeated at intervals of a few months dur-

General Gurko considers this method to be insufficient, as it leaves the Jewish conscript the option of transporting himself, on foot or otherwise, to the town where the medical committee sits and gives him a dangerous liberty and opportunity to simulate illness. The result is that henceforth the police are ordered to convey the Jews on foot to the town where the committee sits. The police are to arrest and imprison recruits until the convict gang arrives, with which they are to proceed to the next prison, in company with murderers and the

dregs of society, until they reach their destination. Young men beginning life are subject to a repetition of this process during three years, until the youth wishes himself a soldier, serf or galley slave to save himself from the society of murderers and thieves, who, while the Jewish recruits are in their gang, have the power of life or death over themcan blackmail them, whip them, maim them, even kill them with impunity. The victims are frequently in delicate health, and include consumptive patients, who, the Russian doctors declare, are unable to bear the hardships of military service.

MOSCOW IN DEET TO THE JEWS. A strange anomaly is Prince Dolgoroukoff, Governor of Moscow, the Czar's intimate confidential friend, whose conduct is in flat contradiction with the anti-Jewish current, the explanation whereof is very sad. Prince Dolgoroukoff has always represented the Czar with pomp and pageantry, giving brilliant balls and dinners requiring Fortunatus' purse. Moscow has always treated the Jews better than any other place in Russia. To them Prince Dolgoroukoff turned for monetary succor, and the Jews embodied their gratitude in rubles. Free gifts were succeeded by loans, and it has now transpired that the viceregal court of Moscow is overwhelmed with debt to wealthy Jews.

Instead of exercising severity Prince Dolgoroukoff allowed the Jews to construct a bath near the Cathedral. The Czar's indignation at this was boundless. Englishmen are prone to believe that the Czar does not know the enormities perpetrated in his name. The truth is that the Czar knows enough to convince him that the Jows are more cruelly treated than horses, kine or swine, which are cared for as the gifts of God.

A number of eminent Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public and to journalists asking them to remember that the Jews were human beings. The government refused to allow the declaration to be published. Thereupon people exclaimed that if the Czar knew it he would rescand the order. A personal friend of the Czar recently laid the document before bim, with an humble letter from the authors asking for permission to publish it. The Czar read both papers and then flung them away. This old story seems to have worked very well until the latter part of last week.

ITALY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

FRANCE IS FRABFUL OF A CONTINUANCE OF THE

CRISPI POLICY. IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 10, 1891.—The Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Premier, has issued a circular addressed to the Italian Ministers abroad, stating that the programme of the Cabinet is pacific and conservative, which will guarantee security to Italy and quiet to Europe. The Cabinet, he adds, will seek to strengthen Italy's friendly foreign re-

Panis, Feb. 10, 1891 .- The Journal des Débats to-day says that all France asks of the Marquis di Rudini is to allow France to live with Italy as France lives

The Soleil is of the opinion that the change of Ministry does not release Italy from the raise pelitical system adopted under her ruler's constraint. The Voltaire states that so long as Signor Crispi's policy survives France caunot revert to a policy of generosity and confidence.

The new cabinet will withdraw from the Cham per of Deputies all of the financial bills presented by Signor Crispi.

The building of the Finance Ministry, a gigantic edifice put up in 1870, threatens to collapse, being faulty in construction. It will cost \$2,000,000 to make the necessary repairs.

A SWISS TREATY OFF.

GENEVA, Feb. 10, 1891.—The Swiss government has notified the government of Italy that it proposes to terminate the treaty of commerce existing be-

BRITISH POLITICS.

CURRENCY AND THE M'RISLEY BILL-THE IRISH SITUATION.

THY CABLE TO THE HERALD. I London, Feb. 10, 1891,-In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, in reply to questions on the subject, intimated that he would not promote the passage of a Gold Coinage bill until he saw his way clear to proceed with other measures dealing with the our-

Later on, replying to a question as to the effects of the McKinley bill upon British trade, Mr Goschen said that the government had no intention to start a policy of retaliation against the United States protective tariff, especially as it was hoped that the Americans thomselves would perceive the mistake they had made in adopting the

DUBLIN, Feb. 10, 1891 .- William Redmond, speaking at a League meeting to-day, said they had been told that only hillmen were on their side.

INISH POLITICAL NOTES.

would rather have the honest hillmen on their Hamilton, tifles it as Mr. Hamilton's side than many of the Irishmen now in Parliament. Some of Mr. Parnell's opponents wanted to spit upon the memory of the men of 1867. Was the agitation for independence a movement implying that every one would be forgotten excepting Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the English liberals? If so it would be one from which men of spirit like Emmet and Fitzgerald would have shrunk. Allusions made by other speakers to the effect that Mr. Parnell would maintain his position were

> The Fr eman's Journal to-day says that Mr. Parnell and Mr. William O'Brien have been in communication with each other for the past two days. Mr. Thomas P. Gill, M. P., the Journal adds, returned to London yesterday evening, and was in conference with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton in London.

The Irish Times in its lasue of to-day says that the ready o ched that it seemed impossible difference of opinion existing between Mr. Gladfor it to worse. Yet the provincial Governor, haredoubled the severity of the even the chance of compromise or adjustment. The Dublin Express announces that Sir William the tovers have issued circulars and Vernon Harcourt has advised Mr. Justin M'Carthy

> indirect, with Mr. Parnell. At Trinity College to-day the degree of LL. D. was conferred by that college upon Chief Secretary Balfour. Mr. Balfour was accorded a splendid reception by the students, who cheered him enthusiasti-

cally as he passed through the streets. Mr. Justin Huntley M Carthy, member of Parliament for Athlone and son of the leader of the anti-Parnell faction of the Irish party, announces

In spite of the hitch in the negotiations between the opposing sections of the Irish party the meeting called by Mr. M'Carthy for Thursday next will be held at the time and place specified.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS.

STRIKES IN LONDON AND CARDIFF AND ONE PROMISED AT LYONS,

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] London, Feb. 10, 1891.—The situation in and about the Albert Docks, owing to the strike of dock laborers, is becoming critical. Open acts of military service. The Jewish recruits, on the violence are only prevented by the presence about the docks of a large force of police. Work upon are sent home, and are subject during the cargoes of the steamships Sorrento and Lydian | single tax.

Monarch has been completely brought to a standstill by the efforts of the union dock laborers and stevedores, who are charged with having broken their agreements with the companies.

THE CARDIFF STRIKE. CARDIFF, Fob. 10. 1891.-The strike of dock laborers at this port becomes more bitter every day. Free labor is plentiful. The strike committee has called out all of the union seamen and fire-

GLASSWORKERS GOING OUT. Lyons, Feb. 10, 1891 .- An extensive strike of glassworkers in this city and neighborhood is impending. The men are dissatisfied with the wages they have been earning and demand an increase.

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BENEWED DOUBTS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A BECONCILIATION OF THE FACTIONS.

IRISH PARTY TROUBLES.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE BERALD.] The HERALD's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—Communications are still going on between the two sections of the Irish party, and Mr. Gill has left for Boulogne. The hope of a peaceable arrangement is now very feeble among both sections of the party and members of the M'Carthy section complain that Parnell is constantly altering and raising his conditions. Two points on which Parnell takes exception to the character of the assurances given by the liberal leaders are, it is said, the land question and the imperial veto. It is now generally believed that the negotiations will end in failure, and that the rupture in the Irish party will continue during the remainder

of this Parliament. It is intended to hold a meeting of the M'Carthy section to-morrow. Mr. M'Carthy will then make a statement on the position of affairs and give a history of the negotiations on which he and his colleagues have been engaged. It will be for the meeting to decide whether any further efforts are to be made to effect a reunion of the party, but a number of M'Carthy's followers are in favor of at once breaking off negotiations with Parnell.

It is stated that even in case Parnell should resign the leadership of the Irish party for the present Parliament he will consider himself free to prosecute his campaign in Ireland and to act independently on Irish questions in the House of Commons. After the general election he would claim the right to be renominated as chairman of the party.

IRISH RELIEF.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1891,-The appeal of Cardinal Gibbons for funds to relieve distress in the famine stricken district of Ireland has brought to him \$5,000, and all the churches are not yet heard from.

RETURNING BORROWED GOLD

BY CABLE TO THE BERALD. LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891 .- The Bank of England has returned to the Bank of France the first instalment-£1,000,000 in French gold-of the £3,000,000 borrowed from that institution during the recent financial crisis in England. The gold is being returned as received. There has been no necessity

PICNIC ON A STEAMSHIP.

THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA'S EXCURSION PARTY REACHES JERUSALEM. BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

JAFFA, Palestine, Feb. 10, 1891.—The steamer Augusta Victoria, Captain Albers, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, arrived here to-day. The weather proving fine, the 225 passengers landed at once and proceeded to Jerusalem. A band of twenty musicians, under the leadership of Herr Ascher, conductor of operattas at the Concordia Theatre, Hamburg, is on board the steamer. A newspaper, whose staff comprises two editors, is daily published on board. The doings of the excursicuists are duly chronicled, and the publica-tion affords much amusement. The work of setting the type and printing is all done on the ship.

EATEN BY WOLVES.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD, I VIENNA, Feb. 10, 1891 .- Horrible reports of Aepredations by wolves have been received from Szandu, Hungary. On Baron Wodianer's estate alone twenty peasants have been devoured by the ravenous bessts. The government authorities are organizing a party of hunters which will undertake the extermination of the welves.

LATER FROM CHILL

THE INSURGENT PLEAT IS DESERTED BY THREE

MEN-OF-WAR [BY CAULE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891 .- A despatch received here from Montevideo, the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, says that three Chillan men-of-war, which have seceded from the insurgent fleet, have arrived

Free Extracts from "LIGHT OF THE WORLD," by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, will be published in the BERALD NEXT SUNDAY, by arrangement with FUNK & WAGNALLS.

THEY FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES.

THREE HUNDRED MEN QUIT THE AVONDALE MINE BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE IT UNSAFE. [BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

WILRESDARRE, Pa., Feb. 10, 1891.—The miners in slope No. 2 of the Avondale mine, near Plymouth, the number of three hundred, warned by the disaster at Janesville and West Nauticoke, laid down their tools this morning and came out of the mine. They sent a delegation to the mine foreman and notified him that they declined to work until a thorough and accurate survey of the workings had been made

accurate survey of the workings had been made and they were assured that they were safe. Some two years ago an extensive cave in occurred in some abandoned portions of the mine. The surface over these abandoned workings was composed of quicksand filled with water, and it is a well known fact that since the cave in these old workings are filled with water.

The workings of slope No. 2 extend in the direction of these old workings, and the men bolieve that they are now in close proximity to a large volume of water, which, if it should break through, would drown many, if not all, working in that part of the mine. The foreman said that going by his maps he believed there were 700 feet of coal and rock between the old workings and the nearest point now reached from slope No. 2.

The men declined to return to work, however, and so the matter rests until the officials of the company take action. company take action.

PROFESSORS DISCUSS SINGLE TAX.

DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.—An organization known as the Prospect Progressive Union has been formed in Cambridge, its membership including President Eliot and many others of the Harvard faculty, as well as some townspeople. The object of the union is chiefly educational. The present headquarters is in the Prospect House, on Main street, where to-night there was a discussion of the RAISING LOTS OF "BOODLE" FOR CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Manufacturers Giving Money to Help the Tories in Their Coming Battle.

"GRITS" WILL HAVE A BIG FUND, TOO.

It Is Said That \$1,500,000 Has Been Contributed for the Benefit of the Liberals.

FOSTER CONTRADICTS BLAINE

I'Y TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 10, 1891.—What the liberals call a government raid on Canada's manufacturers came off here to-day in the meeting of the Merchants' Association. The manufacturers are becoming very much alarmed at the unrestricted reciprocity policy of the liberals, beliving that if free brought about the Canadian manufacturers will be run out of business by the competition from the other side.

The meeting was held, therefore, to devise means to combat the liberals. There were about twenty millionnaire manufacturers and business men present, among whom were Senator Drummond, A. F. Gault, Samuel Finlay, David Morrice, A. Baumgarten, H. F. Allan, Robert White and E. K. Greene. Resolutions were adopted condemning unrestricted reciprocity and approving of the government policy of limited reciprocity and protection to Canadian manufactures. It is thought the manufacturers will subscribe a quarter of a million to the election funds. There are hints, too, that the Canadian Pacific and other railroad companies may be induced to contribute financially to the tory

be induced to contribute financially to the tory party. With plenty of "boodle" the campaign will be made lively enough to suit the demands of the most exacting elector.

"GRIES" GETTING MONEY, TOO.

The "grits" are credited with having "accoped" into their campaign net about \$1,500,000 of American brewers and mining speculators funds. The issue is plainly defined. The electorate should not require this stimulating agency to decide for them, but the "practical" politician believes in it more than all the elequence of a dozen Gladstones or Ingallees. Sir John Macdonald and his triends are going in to win and so are Laurier and his supporters, and neither side cares a rap how the victory is gained.

Both varties are buckling on their armor for

victory is gained.

Both parties are buckling on their armor for the fray, and printing presses are hard at work running off campaign literature. This literature is good or bad, according to the spectacles—"grit" or tory—through which it is read. Strangs to say—and it is a nut the liberals, or "grits," find hard to crack—the old liberal leader, Hou. Alexander Mackenzie, is firmly opposed to any discrimination against British trade, and recently, in announcing his probable retirement from public life to his constituents of East York, he pointedly made reference to this.

ANOTHER DESERTED.

bie probable retirement from public life to his constituents of East York, he pointedly made reference to this.

Again, it is looked upon as eminous for the success of the polley of the "grits" that the Hon. Edward Hake contemplates retirement also from the warfare of political life. The loss of two such men in the liberal ranks will be a great blow to many and weaken the intellectual force and strength of the party. The Hon. William Macdougall, "Wandering Willie," as his political opponents call him because of his oft repeated changes of party, has changed round again, and from being a bitter opponent of Sir John in 1887 is out to day as one of his strongest supporters in desunciation of the "unrestricted reciprocity" policy of Laurier and Cartwright and Winan.

Any treaty that should place Canada in the position of trade hostility to the mother country will run a very good change of being repudiated at the polls by the electors in the English provinces. In the province of Quebec, among the agricultural classes, there is a sentiment in favor of reciprocity is the fullest sense, and here Sir John will probably suffer a defeat, as the French farmer wants the United States market for his hay.

MANING A HARD FIGHT.

Mr. Laurier and Sir Bichard Cartwright have a stiff fight before them, but they have a strong advantage at the start in that their friends are in possession of the local governments of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manicoba. This is a power not to be despised, and no doubt accounts for Sir John imprentively calling Sir Charles Tupper to his assistance. All the local Premiers—Mesers. Mowat, of Ontario, Mores, of Onterio, and the start in that their friends are in possession of the local governments of Quebec, Ontario, Indiana Sir John and put in Cartwright and Laurier. In Quebec Mercier and Chapicau will be against each other in fighting the campaign in the Montreal district. Those who know them as politicians are well aware that the fight will be wated without mercy on either side, an

MR. F STER SAYS MR. BLAINE PROPOSED THE NEGOTIATIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10, 1891 .- George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, has made public a letter to his constituents, in which, after detailing the benefits which conservative rule has conferred on Canada, he directly contradicts Secretary Blaine's recent statement that no proposals whatever have been made by the United States for a reciprocity con ference with Canada. He reiterates Sir John Macdonald's assertion that Mr. Blaine did make such a proposition to Canada. His letter says:-

"In its trade policy with the United States the government has always favored a fair and just measure of reciprocity, and has made reneated propositions looking in that direction. Until lately, however, the United States have made no favorable response. Now, however, in the course

favorable response. Now, however, in the course of diplomatic correspondence, the government of that country, through its Secretary of State, has intimated its willingness to enter into a conference upon this matter with the Dominion government, and has declared its readiness to convene the conference after March 4.

"The government of Canada, therefore, stood in this position:—The Partialment was approaching the close of its legal term, and in a rew months would have expired by legal limit. It was of the utmost importance that in undertaking a conference of so much importance the government should be able to say, without the peradventure of a doubt, that it was supported by the fresh and strong voices of the electorate. The opposition declared that the government did not represent the present wishes of the people, and that their policy was not in accordance with the people's will.

'It was, therefore, the plain duty of the govern-

"It was, therefore, the plain duty of the government to appeal to the people—to give back to them the trust reposed in 1837, and ask from them a fresh verdict. This has been done, and we are now before you for your approval or disapproval."

Six Richard Cartwright, in an address to the electors here, referred to the speeches of the four Midsteva in Toronto as indicating that the party did not want to treat with the United States for reciprocity on grounds that would be acceptable to the United States.

In answer to a question as to whether the liberals favored discrimination against Great Rritain by admitting American manufactures free and taxing the manufactures of Great Britain, he said, "Cortainly we do," and intimated that it was more to the interest of Great Britain that Canada should place herself in a position to pay interest on the S500,000,000 of British capital Invested here than that her interest as a trader should be considered. SIR JOHN MACDONALD ACCUSED OF CHANGING

FRONT ON RECIPROCITY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,

TOROSTO, Feb. 10, 1891.—The liberal leaders and their newspaper organs are accusing Sir Macdonald of changing front in his appeals to the people to return the tory party to power. They point out the fact that he is the chief adviser of the Governor General, whose despatch to Lord Knutsford outlined a plan of negotiation with the United States for the practical restoration of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and assert that such a programme would not have been adopted had not Sir John consented to it. He advised the dissolution of parliament on the ground that the reci-procity proposals should be passed upon by the

procity proposate should be people.

Sir John has not a word to say about reciprocity in the appeal issued to voters, in which he accises the opposition of plotting to overthrow the monarchy. The Globe, liberal organ, in discussing the matter, says "it is useless for Sir John to try to veil the real question before the country by boasting about his own loyalty." and the Mail, independent, declares that he "simply undertakes to place the chamy on the defansive, in which operation, in view of the treason cry, he is only partially successful."

Professor Goldwin Smith says Sir John's lan-

guage is proof positive that improved trade relations with Americans are not the object of his policy and that it is vain to expect them at his hands.

policy and that it is vain to expect them as an hands.

These views of Sir John's change from the attitude on the question of reciprocity which he occupied when the Governor General was advised to dissolve Parliament and announce the policy of the government to be negotiations for the resteration of the treaty of 1854, are confirmed by the editorial utterances of the Nord torvorgan), which outgizes Sir John's record as a statesman and leader. Its ays:—"History affords no precedent that Canada could follow in accepting a position of commercial dependency to the United States, nor with the men, the territory and every essential of an independent state in peaceably accepting annexation."

RECALLING THE TIME WHEN THE UNION JACK WAS HAULED DOWN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 10, 1891 .- In 1847 the fight over the annexation of Canada to the United States was threshed out. W. Robinson, ex-member of Parliament, relates that in a conservative provincial convention here annexation was indured and the Union Jack taken off the city building and the Stars and Stripes substituted. They floated for twelve hours. In view of this he sees no disloyalty in liberals advocating reciprocity.

MR. BLAINE SAID TO BE PURSUING A POLICY LONG AGO DETERMINED UPON.

IBY CAPLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891 .- The Chronicle this morning declares that the American government desires commercial and ultimately political union with Canada.

On the authority of a gentleman who is a personal friend of Mr. Blaine and who was a friend of General Garneld, having been chiefly instrumental in securing the latter's nomination for the Presidency, the Chronicle states that during the Gartrade between Canada and the United States is , field-Hancock contest, in 1880, Mr. Blaine quietly made a tour of Quebec and the provinces, sound ing representative men on the question of com. mercial and ultimately political union with America, and that Mr. Blaine, satisfied with the results of the tour, entered President Garneld's Cabinet on the distinct understanding that this question

would be pushed. It was only President Garfield's death, says the Chronicle, that prevented the development of the policy which Mr. Blaine is now pursuing under President Harrison, Mr. Blaine having in each case the cordial approval of the President.

KING CARNIVAL.

THREE GORGEOUS MARDI GRAS PAGEANTS IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW CRLEANS, La., Feb. 10, 1801 .- King Carnival made his entry in the city to-day in the customary gorgeous style, and the streets have been full of sightseers day and night. "Visions" was the subject illustrated by the tableaux. The procession was preceded by the King's Own Royal Guards, followed by a stately car containing the famous bauf gras. Following the sacrificial car was the index to the illustrations, called Design. Then came car No. 2, bearing the Carnival King; No. 3, Melody; No. 4, Splendor; No. 5, Poetry; No. 6, Peace; No. 7, Bacchanal; No. 8 Beauty; No. 9, History; No. 10, Fairyland; No. 11, Demonia; No. 12, Fountain of Youth; No. 13, The East: No. 14, Gayety; No. 15, Love; No. 16, Flowerland; No. 17, Folly; No. 18, Industry; No. 19, Enchantment.

Proteus and his crew made their tenth annua appearance in a brilliant pageant to-night, consist ing of a series of floats, entitled "Tales of the Genii." The floats were:-1, title car, "Tales of the Geni;" 2, Proteus; 3, The Iman Terki; 4, The Good Genii; 5, The Mer-chant of Bagdad; 6, The Enchanted Barge;

chant of Bagdad; 6, The Enchanted Barge;
7, The Hall of Statues; 8, The Groves of Shadaski;
9, The Suitan of Tasgi; 10, The Atar of Fire; 11,
The Caliph of Bagdad; 12, Omparam; 13, The Fair
Wanderer; 14, The Magician and the Suitan; 15,
The Fatal Favillion; 16, The Enchanter; 17, The
Princess of Cashmere; 18, The Evil Geni; 19, The
Waters of Oblivion.

The pageant of the Mystic Brewe of Comus was
of unsurpassed spiendor, the subject being
"Demonology." First in line was the title car,
bearing Lilith, the scrpent woman. Then came
2, Comus, seated in the heart of a giant morning glory; 3, Satyrs of the Forest—a centaur
garlanded and festooned with vines; 4, Wratthe of
the Rainbow; 6, Fiends of Fire; 6, Furles of the
Storm; 7, Witches of the Air; 8, Demon of Cold;
9, Imps of Darkness; 10, Scene of Temptation; 11,
Harps of Remorse; 12, Hobgoblins of Fear; 13,
Vampires of War; 14, Kobbelds of the Fountains;
15, Borjes of the Field; 16, Monsters of the Deep;
17, Will o' the Wisp; 18, Shades of Fate; 19, Devils
of Torment—a three headed monster standing
guard over the gatos of sheel.

GALVESTON'S DREAM OF COMMERCIAL EMINENCE, IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 10, 1891.-Momus as King of the Carnival, reigned brilliantly here to-night Pyrotechnical displays marked his triumphal entry into the city and there was a splendid exhibition of emblematical tableaux. The predominating iden was Galveston's expected prominence as a scaport. The city was represented as Goddoss of the Sea. Following the float on which the elaborate tableau was borne came fourteen others, each rep-resenting one of the States or Territories, the com-mercial fortune of which is to be linked with that of Galveston. Mexico also had a place in the pa-geant, and the United States as a whole was cleverly represented.

represented.

The States represented were Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. The Territories were Oklahoma, Utab, New Mexico and Arizona. All the tableaux were a tistically designed, appealing to the senses both of beauty and humer. There was plenty of music, and the fessivities concluded with two grand balls.

FINE DISPLAYS DAY AND NIGHT AT MOBILE MORILE, Ala., Feb. 10, 1891 .- Mardi Gras was cole brated here by a day parade of comic cowboys caricaturing local events of the past year, and two parades at night. The Infant Mystics appeared with eight floats illustrating scenes from comic opera, and the Order of Myths exhibited floats with scenes from Walter Scott's novels. After the parade balls were given in the Princess Theatre and Temperance Hall.

LINDA WAS HIDING.

SHE PROBABLY HAS TAKE . DR. MANSUR OUT OF TROUBLE BY MARRYING HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FirchBung, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.-Linda Jansen, the Princeton Swedish girl, is not missing after all. She has been simply hiding at the house of the Haskins family, who live near the foot of Wachusett Mountain, since last week Tuesday.

The Haskins and the Grants are about the only people in the town who remain friendly to Dr. Mansur since his prosecution for committing, as is alleged, a criminal operation upon the girl. The Doctor took out a marriage license for himself and the girl, and it is understood that they were mar-ried to-day and left town together bound for

Nweden.

As Linda is the chief witness against Dr. Mansur, her marriage to him would be almost as effective as her disappearance. Inquiry revealed that Mrs. Haskins was the woman who played the part of "the woman from Sweden who must see binda," and who so successfully deceived the Nelsons. Dr. Mansur, Mrs. Haskins and Linda unite in saying there was a conspiracy to make it uncomfortable for the Doctor and that the little Swedish woman was the weapon used with which they fried to club him into submission.

Linda persisted in her declaration that she was

to ciub him into submission.

Linda persisted in her declaration that she was obliged to be a tool in the hands of others, and that but for the pressure brought to bear upon her she never would have brought any charge.

THE BURGLAR WAS HER HUSBAND. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1891.—Three months ago Lewis Adler, proprietor of the Halsted Street Opera House employed Lilly Lewenthal, a good looking young woman, as a servant at his hous No. 56 Depuyster street. She gave satis-No. 56 Depuyster street. She gave satisfaction. Early yesterday morning Mr. and Mra. Adler were awakened by a man with a mask over his face, who threatened them with death if they moved. Then he broke open bureau drawers and various pieces of furniture, securing 21,500 worth of lewelty. The servant, who was found loosely ited to her bed, confessed to day that the burgiar was her husband, a hoted thief named Myer Lowenthal, and that she had let him into the house. Lowenthal has not been caught.

SEVEN BULLET HOLES AND TWO CUTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD!.

ELEBORN, W. Va., Feb. 10, 1891.-The body of James Wilson was found at No. 2 camp, on the ex-James wison the Norfolk and Western Bailroad, yes-terday. There were soven bullet holes in the body and two razor or knife cuts. A gold watch, \$75 and a revolver were missing. The murderer is RUMORED SHORTAGE DENIED.

SENSATIONAL STORY OF A LARGE DEFICIT IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1891,-A considerable sonsation was created here and at Harrisburg to-day by a report sent abroad that a large deficiency existed in the office of the Adjutant General, Adjutant General William McClelland, interviewed at Harrisburg, denied that there was any ground for the report, and was especially annoyed

ground for the report, and was especially annoyed at it because it reflected upon his predecessor, General Hastings, from whom he said he had received many courtesies. It is said, however, that there has been a deficiency each year for several years, owing to the insufficiency of the appropriations for the National Guard to cover all the necessities of the service.

General Hastings, who was in town to-day, denied that there is any shortage. On the contrary, he claims to have left a balance to his successor and adds:—"There is nothing to conceal regarding my management of the Adjutant General's office during the last four years. When I went into office there was a deficit or outstanding unpaid bills amounting to about \$36,000, left over by the late Adjutant General Guthrie. These bills are honest and correct. General Guthrie had been most prudent and economical in his administration of the office, but the appropriations were not sufficient to meet the expenses of the National Guard. Of course I paid these bills out of my year's nomical in his administration of the office, but the appropriations were not sufficient to meet the expenses of the National Guard. Of course I paid these bills out of my year's appropriation. When the new military code became a law, on the 13th of Maych, 1887, the annual appropriation was increased to \$300,800, but the additional expenses created by this law made it still more difficult to keep within the limits or the appropriation."

General Hastings also pointed out where on several occasions within the past two years extraordinary but necessary expenses had been incurred on account of the militia.

MOTHER WRONGLY ACCUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1891 .- A great sensation was caused in Lyons yesterday by the arrest of Mrs. George Archer, an estimable lady, who had just lost her baby, being charged with murdering The C roner's jury fully exonerated the mother to-day, the child having died from natural causes.

MAY BE A POLITICAL MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Santa Fr. N. M., Feb. 10, 1891 .- Basilio Romero, a citizen of Gaulisteo, a village thirty miles from here, was shot and killed last night in his bedroom by some unknown assassin, who fired through his window It is claimed by some that a woman is at the bottom of the affair, while others say it is an-other poittical assassination, Romero having been a strong republican.

FATAL BATTLE WITH SMUGGLERS.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Feb. 10, 1891.-A few days ago there were two desperate combats near Mier between customs guards and smugglers, in which four of the suards were killed and one of the smugglers wounded. One of the latter was be-trayed and captured at a ranch near the scene of the first fight. The smugglers succeeded in suc-cessfully getting away with all their goods.

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Pain in the Side Ne riy Always Comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Canten's Livera Liven Pills. Don't forget this. Anchor Brand Collars, "Kedak."

A .- Stafford's Olive Tar

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Out. A. M. 10:001 Nice. Base
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10:50 Vsi Claret.
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